

Good Morning

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch
With the Co-operation of the Office of Admiral (Submarines)

This is Sea Justice by a Barrister-at-Law

SINCE the outbreak of war is in her becomes droit of the Crown, which does not mean put under arrest. This is done by nailing a writ to the "criminal's" mast.

Such ships came up for trial, as it were, in the Prize Court, in the Law Courts in the Strand.

Up to this time of writing, these "arrests" have resulted in prize awards totalling over £7,000,000.

The term "prize" applies to ships or cargoes captured by naval forces of a belligerent at sea, or seized in port. All such seizures in war are called "droit of the Crown."

But before any ship or cargo can be transferred to the Crown the Prize Court has to "try" her on the general charge of being owned by, or in the service of, the enemy.

The actual court which handles this business is shared by the Admiralty with the Divorce Division and matters of Probate. Its jurisdiction extends over the seven seas.

Some queer customers sometimes come up for trial. But few more queer than the ship *Ophelia*, carrying on her nefarious activities camouflaged as a hospital ship, being actually a scout.

Now the amazing thing about such war-time trials of enemy craft is the utter fairness of the trial. The captain of the *Ophelia* was represented by counsel.

He was even permitted to appeal. He lost that appeal, but the point is—he got precisely the same treatment as a British national in times of peace.

ARRESTING A SHIP.

These defendants are brought to court in war by two means: action at sea, action in port. The commander of a belligerent at sea has the right to visit ships on the high seas to go into their credentials.

To make matters easier for neutrals, the M.E.W. invented the familiar Navicerts, clearances issued before sailing.

A suspected ship is brought into port by a party put aboard her, or brought to a contraband control anchorage—Kirkwall, The Downs, Weymouth, Gibraltar and Haifa. She may at this point be said to be run in or picked up.

The Admiralty marshal next wires the Exchequer and Customs of the port, and that telegram is "nailed to her mast." Soon after arrives the pukka writ.

She has now got a "man in possession." In London the ship is then tried. If she is convicted, then she and all that

No Jerry

THE Cornish local authorities are jealously guarding their beauty spots, which they evidently intend to protect from the jerry builder of the future. Plans are afoot for declaring a great length of coastline from Tintagel to Newquay as a national park where only the public would have access on foot and only youth hostels or holiday camps permitted.

In fact, the next step is the valuation of the ship and cargo. Proceeds go to the Naval Prize Fund. What that will tot up to in this war we do not yet know. But in the last war it was £43,000,000.

That vast capital sum was distributed among naval personnel.

The Admiralty Prize Court has a glamour all its own. For example, it uses a mace in the form of a great silver oar. It dates back to Edward III. Elizabethan craftsmen embellished it. The Admiralty marshal carries it; his office goes back to the twelfth century.

Originally the duties were those of a sea sheriff. The marshal worked under the Lord High Admiral of England, organised the water bailiffs and supervised sea police work. He had also to prevent sharp practice by shipwrights and chandlers.

But corruption set in; farming out of duties became the rule.

At one time Nell Gwynne was Admiralty Registrar, and thus, nominally, at least, had the job of supervising the marshal's work.

Romance also clings to the famous Black Book. In this book customary sea law is set down. It was once lost, then found in an old box in Doctors Commons in a building destroyed in the air raids of 1941.

From the ancient legal usage of England, as set forth in the Black Book, has developed international law as it touches the sea.

It is said that no mariner, under any circumstances, of peace or of war, ever demurs at standing his trial before this court, whose impartiality has become a byword among seafarers the world over.

Calling E.R.A. Dennis COUSINS

HERE is a picture which is on its way to E.R.A. Dennis James Cousins, one of our youngest submariners.

Dennis is 22, and this is his mother, Mrs. Cousins, of 96 Melville Road, Gosport.

Friends of yours frequently inquire how you are getting on, Dennis. Jack Craig often pops along to see your mother. Some of your other pals have been home on leave.

We were too late to catch your brother Reg, who had gone back to Germany with the Royal Corps of Signals just before our reporter called.

Your uncle Sid has been down from Oxford. He expects to have a fortnight's holiday at Gosport later in the summer. Really, he has been hoping that things would shape up so that you could share it with him.

The "little man" sends his

GREEK ORTHODOX



An open-air service aboard the Greek cruiser *Georgios Averoff* as she lay off Southampton.

THE Christians of Greece, Turkey, Russia, and a number of other countries, belong to what is generally called the "Greek Orthodox Church," more correctly the "Holy Oriental Orthodox Apostolic Church."

The adjective "Greek" arises not because modern Greece is one of the strongholds of the Church, but because the origin of the Church is to be found in those churches founded by the Apostles in countries where Greek was the language, as distinct from the churches found in the countries where Latin was the usual language.

To-day, the word "Greek" has no particular significance, and, in fact, the majority of the many millions of adherents of the Greek Church from Poland to India are probably outside Greece.

The origin of the "split" with the Roman Catholic Church is to be found in the early history of Christianity. Originally there was one church. A number of differences in belief led to a final schism in the year 1054, when the two churches, the Roman and the Greek or Eastern Church, completely parted company with each other.

The incident which is generally accepted as leading to the break occurred nearly 500 years before, when a fundamental difference arose between the two churches over the wording of the creed.

The Latin leaders of the Church inserted the single word "Filioque"—"and the son"—in the creed, so that the phrase ran, "And I believe in the Holy Ghost who proceedeth from the Father and the Son."

The Eastern Churches refused this addition, which they considered struck at fundamentals, and, as a matter of fact, they remain the only important Christian community

The Greek Church, in contrast to the Roman Catholic Church, acknowledges no "visible vicar of Christ" on earth. The Church is ruled by Patriarchs, but, at any rate in theory, the Church is more "democratic" and the doctrine of the infallibility of a ruler of the Church is not accepted.

As far as the clergy are concerned, celibacy is not required, except in the case of monks, of whom there are a

The consecrated bread and wine is given to the communicant with a spoon.

As far as the sacrament of matrimony is concerned, the Greek Church permits divorce where adultery is proved. In the sacrament of Unction, oil is used to anoint not only the dying, but the sick, to aid their restoration to health.

The conservatism of the Church is shown in its retention of the old calendar, so that our New Year's Day falls on January 13th.

The great stronghold of the Greek Orthodox Church until 1917 was Russia, where there were twenty-four dioceses with four metropolitans at Petrograd (Leningrad), Kasan, Kiev and Tobolsk. The very considerable power of the Church in Russia, established by Yaroslav in the 11th century, was destroyed by the Revolution.

Yaroslav granted to the Church exemption from all civil duties and taxes and the sole right of judging in causes of marriage, inheritance and sacrilege, and these privileges were retained through the centuries.

Religion played a very great part in the life of Russia, and the new religious freedom permitted will see the Orthodox Church again strong in Russia, but without the political and civil power it formerly enjoyed.

Elsewhere the Church is ruled from Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem and Istanbul—the ancient seats of the patriarchs. The most important Patriarch is that of Constantinople.

The Orthodox Church has not itself been free from schisms and sects, particularly in Russia.

Some of these abolished all the sacraments, others regarded the Czar (generally accepted as head of the Russian Church) as anti-Christ, others regarded the payment of taxes as a sin, and others again indulged in strange practices, from observing complete silence from the moment of conversion to flagellation, the refusal to recognise any holy days, and self-mutilation of various kinds.

J. M. BARDON writes in his series 'What They Believe' on the Eastern Church which in 1054 parted company with Rome

which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son.

Members of the Greek Church would probably say that all the differences between their beliefs and practices and those of the Roman Catholic and other Christian Churches can be summed up in the statement that the Orthodox Church has striven to keep the practices of the Early Church, while others have changed and introduced heresies.

The differences are numerous. The Greek Church does not accept the doctrine of purgatory or indulgences. It believes that we cannot know definitely and in detail the condition of the departed.

It does not regard all those who do not belong to the Church as damned. It has "neither the right nor the desire to delegate to damnation all those who do not belong to her, all the more as such an assumption would be in opposition to God's mercy.

"... Christ is not only a fact. He is law, an ideal realised, and therefore He may be worshipped without being known under that name. Everything that is truly humane, everything really grand or beautiful, everything that is worthy of respect, imitation, veneration—all these are they not merely different forms of one and the same name of our Saviour?"

Thus a famous writer on the Greek Church; but he adds that anyone who rejects the opportunity of availing himself of the opportunities of grace offered by the Church, knowing their existence, is guilty of the sin against the Holy Ghost.

considerable number. One of the most remarkable places in the world is Mount Athos, in Greece, where on a small island are gathered numerous monasteries and some seven thousand monks.

No woman is permitted on the island. The ordinary "secular" clergy are required to be married before taking up duties in a parish, but are not permitted to marry widows or to remarry.

The dogma of the Immaculate Conception is not accepted by the Greek Church, although homage is paid to the Virgin Mary. There is a fundamental difference over the use of images in churches and homes.

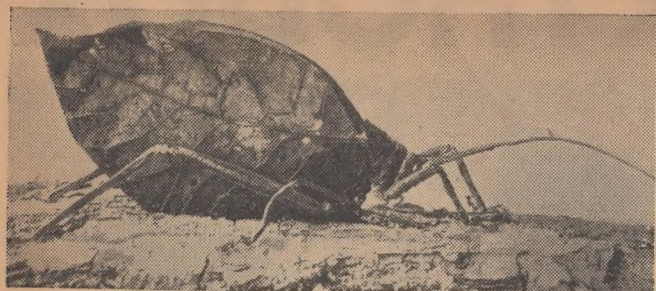
No carvings or statues representing holy persons are permitted, but paintings of Christ, the Virgin Mary and holy persons are permitted. These paintings, called ikons, are one of the characteristics of the churches and homes of members of the Greek Church.

Prayers are said standing, and no instrumental music is permitted in the churches.

The rich vestments of the priests, the candles, and the usually fine singing make a service beautiful and impressive.

The Greek Church has the same seven sacraments as the Roman Catholic Church, but with certain differences. It baptises with threefold immersion, and Confirmation (the chism) follows immediately afterwards, in the case of both infants and adults. There are certain differences in the sacrament of Communion. The bread is leavened, the wine is mixed with water, and both are given to all present, even to children.

We ALWAYS write to you, if you write first to "Good Morning," c/o Dept. of C.N.I., Admiralty, London, S.W.1



One South American locust looks like a tree leaf.

Look Out for These

No. 4—THE LOCUST

TO most people, the mention of the grasshopper brings pleasant memories of summer, of locusts, but wherever they settle long, lazy afternoons, with only the whirring of their wings to disturb the stillness: an inoffensive little creature. Yet that notorious insect the locust is one of the same species.

It has, however, one characteristic which makes it a most formidable relative of the harmless grasshopper. This is its periodical swarming.

Although most scientists believe this swarming habit to be instinctive, there is a theory that it is the result of a superfluity which occurs sometimes owing to insufficient bird and insect destroyers.

It is difficult, without statistics, to realise what is meant by a swarm of locusts, but one which visited the Red Sea area in the nineteenth century provided spectacular figures. It was estimated to weigh 42,850 millions of tons and covered an area of 2,000 square miles.

The innumerable insects involved may be guessed at when it is borne in mind that the average weight of one locust is one sixteenth of an ounce.

The reed-beds of river deltas are the main breeding grounds of locusts, but wherever they settle they completely clear the land of every vestige of greenery.

The result is widespread famine and a great deal of disease owing to the decomposed bodies of those insects that die. It is therefore little to be wondered at that the Bible makes mention of locust plagues as punishment for wrong-doers.

Locust plagues are by no means extinct now. In recent years, swarms have caused great havoc in Spain, Egypt, India and parts of America, but a campaign is under way to exterminate the breeding grounds of the insects by the spraying of poison dust by aeroplanes, and even by the dropping of fire-bombs.

In spite of the great damage caused by locusts, and in spite of the harmlessness of the ordinary grasshopper, the two insects are almost identical. The only difference, physically, is that the locust has much larger wings, which are suitably veined to resemble leaves, although this last factor has no appreciable significance.

C. R.

Thanks for the Spread, Messrs. Marcom Ltd.

IN spite of rationing, Britain is eating twice as much margarine as in pre-war days—400,000 tons a year. It is hardly too much to say that by providing a palatable and vital fat, "marg" has saved Britain during the critical years when shipping difficulties have made it impossible to import butter on the pre-war scale.

Margarine was invented directly as the result of the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

The supplies of fat in Europe had long been lagging behind the rapidly growing population, and the deficit, made acute by the war, led Napoleon III to offer a prize for a fat that would be as appetising, nutritious and stable as butter.

The first "marg" was produced by the French scientist, Mege-Mouries, who believed he could turn beef fat into butter by digesting it with the natural chemicals from the stomachs of pigs or sheep and then churning the treated fat with milk.

His crude, butter-like product was, in fact, only the softer portion of the original fat with a milky flavour. But his process laid the foundations of modern margarine manufacture, and the principle of emulsifying fat by churning with milk is retained in principle to-day.

IT SMELLED.

No one accustomed to the smooth spreading, well-coloured margarine would recognise the early products as margarine at all. They were unpleasantly greasy and sticky, often had an unattractive smell and taste, and did not spread easily.

But scientific and technical research slowly improved the quality of margarine and very greatly widened the range of raw materials that could be used in its manufacture—a very important matter since none of the industrialised coun-

tries could import enough butter to enable the masses to eat it.

The dairy industry, of course, opposed the production of margarine, and there was a good deal of prejudice against it owing to the taste of the early products. But in 1889 a Dane named Otto Monsted opened the first up-to-date factory in Britain.

During the next ten years great progress was made in the use of vegetable oils for blending with animal fats, and between 1900 and 1910 the technique of making a good margarine from nothing but vegetable fats was mastered. The vegetable fats used are coconut and palm kernel oils blended with the oils of peanuts, sesame or cottonseed.

Britain had lagged behind in the production of margarine, but after a bad start she contributed two vital inventions.

The first was a process for hydrogenating the oils, enabling cheaper oils with a low melting point to be made into products equal to the best for margarine, and the second the perfection of methods by which margarine can be "vitaminised," making it the equal in vitamin potency of butter. This dates from 1928, and recently it was made compulsory for margarine to be given a vitamin content equal to that of the best summer butter.

WITH VITAMINS.

The declining health of the people during the 1914-18 war resulting from food shortages led to intense investigation of the nutritive value of margarine. Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins had discovered vitamins in 1912, and wartime research led to the perfection of the vitaminisation process. It also led to great improvements in the taste and "spreadability" of margarine.

The lesson of 1914-18 was that under war conditions Britain would have to be largely dependent upon margarine for its fat ration, and that an adequate fat ration was essential for health and vigour.

When the danger of a new war became apparent, steps were taken to secure adequate reserves of the raw materials of margarine and to expand the industry from a production of about 186,000 tons a year to 400,000 tons.

As a safeguard against the destruction of stocks in air raids, they were widely dispersed, and a minute amount of preservative introduced to enable them to be kept longer than normally.

When we lost Malaya, a very important source of certain raw materials was denied to us, but by technical skill in blending, manufacturers, who during the war are all in the single company of "Marcom

Ltd.," were able to make good the loss with other materials without affecting the quality of the margarine.

An interesting point is that the raw materials of margarine and soap are largely the same. With a limited amount of shipping space and limited supplies of the raw material, it was necessary to choose between margarine and soap—and soap went on the ration.

The 20 per cent. cut in the consumption of soap has enabled the margarine ration to be maintained.

IT SAVED BRITAIN.

The feature of modern margarine manufacture is the very high degree of scientific control attained over the raw materials and their treatment. Every process is carried out with scrupulous cleanliness—there is probably no branch of food manufacture where more attention is paid to this. The manufacture is wholly automatic—from first to last none of the materials are touched by hand, and even the finished margarine is wrapped and packed by machinery.

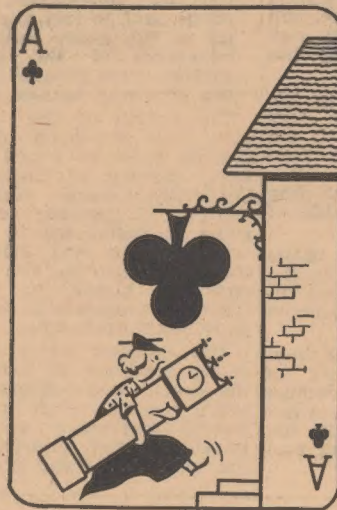
Margarine is one of the great food inventions. It has not only saved Britain in two wars, but even in peace time enables the poor to have a diet richer in fats than would be possible if they had to rely upon butter.

T. S. DOUGLAS.

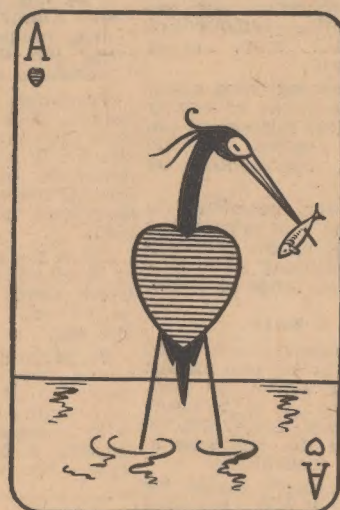
DRAW WITH JACK GREENALL. DEAL YOURSELF FOUR ACES.—If you're keen on spoiling a good pack of cards, here's your chance! See what can be done by using the four aces as the basic of designs. Now you try, using any card (bar face cards). It's a game you'll find highly amusing. Note: to save spoiling cards, trace the pips.

PLAYING CARD PICTURES

17



Ace of Clubs



Ace of Hearts



Ace of Diamonds



Ace of Spades

JACK GREENALL

Ants Run Their Own Fire Service

Reports Fred Kitchen

JESSE, like a good many people, was under the impression that bees were the most highly organised community in the insect world. But then, Jesse is no field-naturalist in the accepted sense of the word—only a hedger and ditcher, with a strong attachment to his feathered and furred companions of the hedgerows.

The fact is, he has a strong aversion to insects of any kind, and "pismires"—the country name for ants—in particular.

He always looks carefully in the hedgerows before sitting down to lunch, lest he should sit on a nest of ants, for he "can't abide 'em a-crawlin' up my legs."

However, he has now become more closely acquainted with them—though he still doesn't like them.

It happened this way:

The field adjoining the wood is sown with sugar beet this year, and a party of schoolboys have been engaged in singling them out.

One day at noon they were having lunch under the wood-side when the schoolmaster paid them a visit—probably to have a talk with Jesse, for the schoolmaster is even keener than Jesse on birds and animals.

A wild rose bush was trying to grow just inside the wood. But lack of sunshine and rain had deprived it of making a decent living, and it was a sorry, straggling specimen, hardly fit to be called a plant of any kind.

Also, it was infested on one side with green-fly, which made the schoolmaster remark that they were probably being "farmed" there by a nest of ants.

"Farmed?" inquired Jesse. And there and then the party was instructed on the ways of wood-ants... how the green-fly sucks the sap out of the wood, while in turn the ants "milk" the green-fly of the

honey-dew secreted in their bodies.

Some carry away the milk to feed the young ants, while others—the soldiers—remain on guard to keep the green-fly from harm.

"Wonderful!" remarked Jesse, a trifle doubtfully, "and what about these little spiders, clinging to this side of the bush? Have they ought to do with this milk business?"

"Not exactly, Jesse!" replied his tutor friend, "though they have an interest in wood-ants."

"As you know, Nature has a way of keeping the balance. So, first, there's the green-fly destroying the rose bush; then along come the ants, robbing the green-fly of its sustenance; then comes the spider to eat up the ants."

"The spider is the only insect, by the way, that cares for ants as a diet, and very few birds care for them, either."

"Then, of course, there are certain birds that feast upon the spider, and so Nature maintains a fairly regular limit of birds and insects."

"I can understand birds, mister—or animals," said Jesse, "but these 'ere insects I can't thool wi' 'em. They gi' me the itch to see 'em crawl about!"

"They're quite as interesting as birds, Jesse," said his friend, persuading him to examine them more closely.

Looking well into the bush, Jesse saw that the ants were not killing the green-fly, as he supposed—but standing behind them, stroking them with their "feelers" until all the honey-dew was extracted.

We saw, too, that the ants were coming and going in one direction, and that made it easy to find the nest—a rotten log, half-buried in fallen leaves.

There was quite a stir of excitement when the log was

rolled aside, exposing to view several pupae, or so-called "ants' eggs," wrapped in silken cocoons.

What tickled Jesse was the way the "nurse" ant carried off those eggs to a place of safety. In half a minute not an ant was to be seen.

"Wait a minute, Jesse," said the schoolmaster, as he dropped the end of his lighted cigarette on the spot.

Instantly out came a dozen ants. They encircled the smoking "fag-end" and extinguished the danger to their colony by spraying it with an acid-smelling fluid.

"Well, if that doesn't cap all!" said Jesse, as they rolled back the log and stepped away.

"That's not all," said the schoolmaster, as the gang returned to the more mundane matters of singling sugar beet. "Ants are prepared for any emergency, with squads of soldiers, ambulance workers, porters and ordinary workers."

"The nearest approach to human reasoning goes to the ant, with the bee a distant second, Jesse—the ant, which you can't 'thool' because it gets at your legs!"

Jesse didn't answer. However much he may learn about ants, he'll never like them—and he was glad to get back to the sugar beet and leave them to their organising.

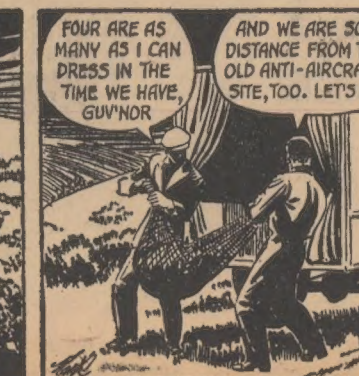
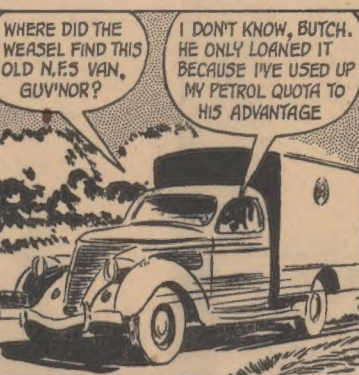
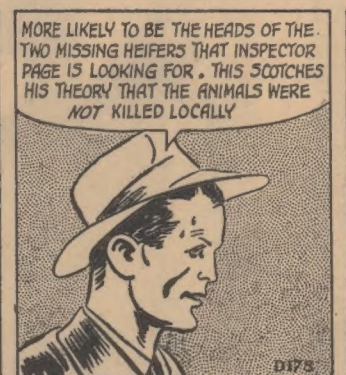
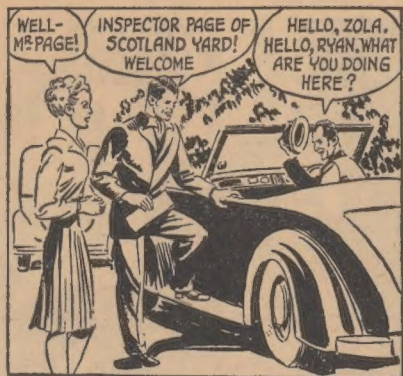
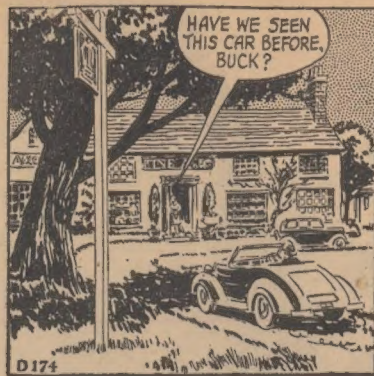
ALEX CRACKS

While waiting to buy oranges a woman had some fish stolen from her shopping-basket. She lost her place in the queue.

He: "I'd go to the ends of the earth for you, my darling."

She: "But would you stay there?"

BUCK RYAN



STAMP MARKET NEWS

By J.S. Newcombe

THE Post Office did a swift piece of work when the Channel Islands were liberated. Two or three days after the German garrison formally surrendered, letter post between the islands and the mainland was restored.

Various methods were employed to frank the letters. Some of the mail bore no stamp at all. Other envelopes were impressed with a circular "paid" mark, the name of the island and the date. Later appeared letters with the current British stamps cancelled Jersey or Guernsey, and Channel Islands in small type.



I received a letter from Jersey, postmarked 9.30 a.m., May 22, 1945, franked with the 2½d. blue pictorial stamp issued during the German occupation.

The design is a view of the tiny harbour of Gorey on the south-east tip of the island, well-known to English visitors. The paper is coarse and the printing crude.

THERE is a rumour circulating that the current British postage stamps are considered not altogether satisfactory, and that in the near future they will be re-designed.

I am not clear what it is in their design that finds disfavour with authority. If we do get a new issue it is unlikely to be pictorial or anything outside tradition.

Anyone with half an hour to fill up might employ it by listing a series of pictorial designs for a new British series ranging in value from ½d. to £1. The subjects will readily suggest themselves: St. Paul's; Windsor Castle; Canterbury Cathedral; Princes Street, Edinburgh; Snowdon; The Giant's Causeway, and so on.



A FEW weeks ago I mentioned a series of German stamps issued in the autumn of 1943 with designs of the various weapons used by the army.



which made its appearance on Der Tag der Wehrmacht (Army Day). The 25 pfennig value had as its design what I supposed were smoke screen projectors. I think everybody

else supposed the same. Now, according to the London "Daily Express," the projectors were in fact V2 rockets being simultaneously released from an open field, though, the report adds, "few Germans realised it." The Germans are nothing if not impudent.

RECENT events in Danzig have brought the stamps of the free City back into popular favour.

Writing in the New York "Stamps," a correspondent says: The occupation of Danzig by Hitler in 1939 placed the Free City in a temporary eclipse. Whether she will arise Phoenix-like after the conflict to be a new independent city it is impossible to predict.

It is safe to say that neither Poland nor the Danzigers were satisfied with the arrangements provided by the Treaty of Versailles, and that Poland will not wish again to be so allied.

Probably some Polish influence will be always present in this great city with so proud a history. A Polish duke ministered at her birth, a Polish king protected her during a troublesome middle age, Polish misfortune caused her death as an independent city, and Polish need brought its "reincarnation" after World War I. Perhaps Polish generosity and sympathy will aid in freeing her from Nazi oppression.

ALL stamps of the Nazi regime in Germany have been called in by the Allied Military Government and stocks will be destroyed.

They are replaced by Military Government stamps in nine denominations, printed by lithography in America. The design is a Gothic "M" in white upon an oval coloured plaque.

Illustrated this week is a French charity stamp issued in September last for Widows and Orphans of Aviators; and the Luxembourg "thanksgiving" stamps for France and Russia.

**Good
Morning**

NORWICH



★ City of historic gravity. Founded in 1096 Norwich Cathedral has a spire that is the tallest in England, three feet higher than Salisbury. ★



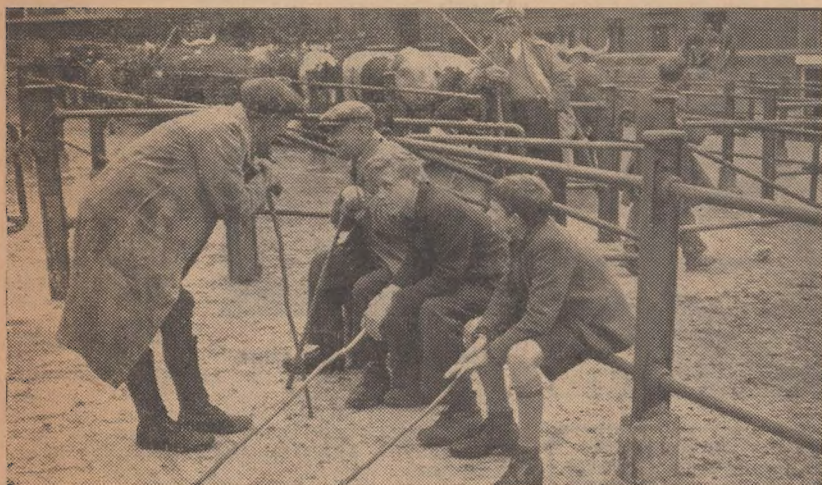
London street, one of the friendly shopping centres, with memories lying thick upon it:



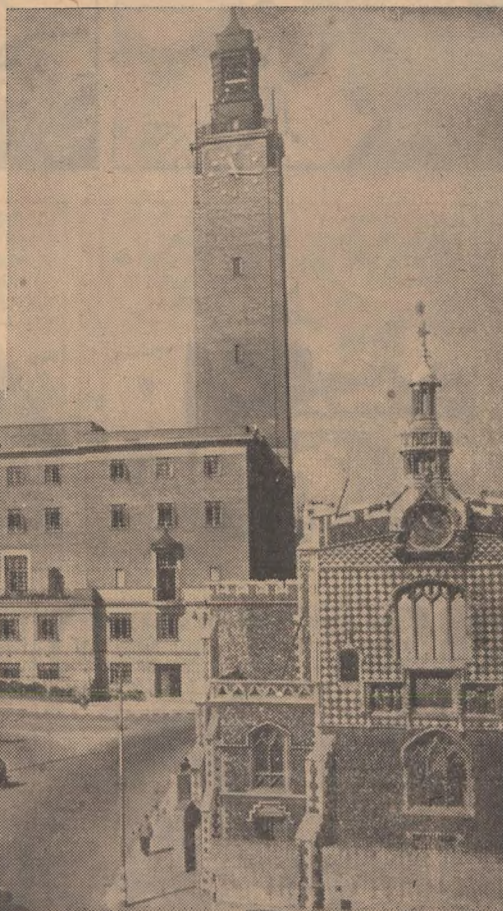
The Navy is here, too, getting his girl's name made of gold wire, so he doesn't need to forget that it really was Jane he met in Norwich.



★ The Flower Market is a picture of colour with blossoms gay on every stall. ★



The Cattle Market, where the old uns tell the young uns about them there beasts we uster drive home after the sales.



Noble City Hall, about which opinions are divided—and the tower where the siren sounded and doesn't sound any more for raids.



And here is the exact centre of the town, a cobbled street on Elm Hill, deep in shadow and streaked with sunshine.